

a line with the posterior margins of the orbits is a single sharp tooth; at an equal distance behind is a second, behind which, at a similar space, are two side by side, posterior to which is another single tooth. These are all anterior to the cervical fissure, on the posterior margin of which two teeth stand close together, while scarcely half way between these and the posterior margin are two others placed side by side, and two others wider apart stand upon a protuberance on the ridge of the posterior margin. The line of demarcation that separates the branchial chamber from the internal viscera is clearly defined, and armed with a tolerably strong tooth near the posterior extremity, and indications of others exist along the line.

The pleon gradually narrows towards the posterior extremity of the animal, and is armed in the median line of the five anterior somites with a series of strong anteriorly-directed teeth which gradually increase in size posteriorly, so that the fifth is the largest. On the sixth somite there is no tooth, but there is a double ridge that unites in front of the posterior margin.

The telson is long, narrow, and pointed.

The ophthalmopoda (Pl. XIV. fig. 2c, *a*) are rather broad and distinct on the dorsal surface, the anterior margin of which is armed with a small outwardly-directed tooth. Judging by the translucent appearance of the external tissue, one lens appears to be situated at the posterior dorsal extremity of the orbit, and another on the anterior point of the ophthalmopod, which is depressed and covered by the anterior angle of the carapace, and projects outwards between it and the second or outer pair of antennæ.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 2c, *b*) has the first joint produced internally and anteriorly to a point that reaches as far as, or beyond, the extremity of the third joint of the peduncle, and thins out to a ridge that is directed obliquely upwards, and is not armed with teeth but fringed with hairs only. A large round lobe, containing the auditory apparatus, exists within the outer margin, the opening to which consists of a narrow transverse slit armed at the outer margin with two sharp, strong teeth, one anterior and the other posterior to the opening. The second and third joints are cylindrical and successively smaller, and support two flagella of which the inner is as long as the carapace, the other is slender and short, being but little longer than the peduncle of the antenna.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 2c, *c*) articulates with the metope entirely; the coxa being free carries a long and prominent phymacerite, the extremity of which is compressed against the surface in a depression on the under side of the first pair of antennæ. The second joint carries on the outer anterior extremity a long narrow ovate centrally-pointed scaphocerite; the third and fourth joints are cylindrical and equal in length, and the terminal flagellum is as long as and resembles that of the internal of the first pair.